March 23, 2005

Mr. James M. Frazier III
Assistant General Counsel
Texas Department of Criminal Justice
P. O. Box 4004
Huntsville, Texas 77342

OR2005-02501

Dear Mr. Frazier:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 220513.

The Texas Department of Criminal Justice (the "department") received a request for the Security Threat Group Policy. The department asserts the policy is excepted from disclosure under section 552.108 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Section 552.108(b)(1) of the Government Code excepts from public disclosure an internal record of a law enforcement agency that is maintained for internal use in matters relating to law enforcement or prosecution if "release of the internal record or notation would interfere with law enforcement or prosecution." Generally, a governmental body claiming section 552.108(b)(1) must reasonably explain how and why release of the requested information would interfere with law enforcement. See Gov't Code §§ 552.108(b)(1), .301(e)(1)(A); see also Ex parte Pruitt, 551 S.W.2d 706 (Tex. 1977).

This office has on numerous occasions concluded that section 552.108 excepts from public disclosure information relating to the security or operation of a law enforcement agency. See, e.g., Open Records Decision Nos. 531 (1989) (holding that predecessor to section 552.108 excepts detailed guidelines regarding police department's use of force policy), 508 (1988) (holding that release of dates of prison transfer could impair security), 413 (1984) (holding that predecessor to section 552.108 excepts sketch showing security measures for execution). However, release of routine investigative procedures, techniques that are commonly known,

and routine personnel information does not interfere with law enforcement and crime prevention. See Open Records Decision Nos. 216 at 4 (1978), 133 at 3 (1976).

The department explains the Security Threat Group Policy "details specific procedures for identifying prison gangs known as security threat groups as well as identification of and management of inmates both suspected and confirmed as members of Security Threat Groups." In addition, the department contends "[i]nmates with this type of information would be able to change its operations so as to make it more difficult to detect gangs and gang members." We have reviewed the policy and conclude that most of the information is information that is commonly known and provides no specific details that can be used by inmates "to change its operations so as to make it more difficult to detect gangs and gang members." We have marked the information that the department may withhold under section 552.108(b)(1). The department must release the remainder of the policy.

This letter ruling is limited to the particular records at issue in this request and limited to the facts as presented to us; therefore, this ruling must not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other records or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For example, governmental bodies are prohibited from asking the attorney general to reconsider this ruling. Gov't Code § 552.301(f). If the governmental body wants to challenge this ruling, the governmental body must appeal by filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such an appeal, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.353(b)(3), (c). If the governmental body does not appeal this ruling and the governmental body does not comply with it, then both the requestor and the attorney general have the right to file suit against the governmental body to enforce this ruling. *Id.* § 552.321(a).

If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, upon receiving this ruling, the governmental body will either release the public records promptly pursuant to section 552.221(a) of the Government Code or file a lawsuit challenging this ruling pursuant to section 552.324 of the Government Code. If the governmental body fails to do one of these things, then the requestor should report that failure to the attorney general's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. *Id.* § 552.3215(e).

If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Tex. Dep't of Pub. Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, no writ).

Please remember that under the Act the release of information triggers certain procedures for costs and charges to the requestor. If records are released in compliance with this ruling, be sure that all charges for the information are at or below the legal amounts. Questions or complaints about over-charging must be directed to Hadassah Schloss at the Texas Building and Procurement Commission at (512) 475-2497.

If the governmental body, the requestor, or any other person has questions or comments about this ruling, they may contact our office. We note that a third party may challenge this ruling by filing suit seeking to withhold information from a requestor. Gov't Code § 552.325. Although there is no statutory deadline for contacting us, the attorney general prefers to receive any comments within 10 calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,

Yen-Ha Le

Assistant Attorney General Open Records Division

Marsh &

YHL/sdk

Ref: ID# 220513

Enc: Marked documents

c: Ms. Yolanda M. Torres

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(w/o enclosures)